THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 454. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re MICHAEL DOYLE *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession, before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th March, 1859. 28my

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re BENG TIACK *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai,
29th March, 1859. 28my

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER LEVY will sign my name by procuration, from this date.

J. W. LEWIS.

tf Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE is authorised to sign our Firm.

P. F. CAMA & Co.

23ap Shanghai, 31st March, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP HENRY UNDERWOOD is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

9ap Shanghai, 12th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOURILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.

23ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed *on the 31st ultimo.* MR. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY,
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. or RICHARDS & Co. ceased from that date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Sole Partner.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST
will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 } per Cent. per Annum.
Six do., " " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10 000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30 000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Ship's Jolly Boat, about 24 feet long and 7 feet beam, in good order, with Oars, &c. She is to be sold for the benefit of the four Natives picked up by the American Ship *Tarolinta.*

Apply on board.

tf Shanghai, 5th March, 1859.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry, }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & Cie.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London. (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
Fogg & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,.....	2.00
Do. " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to,.....	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo,.....	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo,.....	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo,.....	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo,.....	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo,.....	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo,....	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,....	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,".....	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,.....	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,.....	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,.....	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,.....	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English,.....	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CHAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *vid* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May prozimo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN.
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. Hy. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Saturday, the 16th April, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Thursday, the 14th April*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 5th April, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold on the premises of the undersigned on *Wednesday next, the 13th instant*, at 11 o'clock A.M.

A fine and well selected Assortment of Oilman's Stores, in good condition, to be sold without reserve and in lots to suit purchasers.

Also,

A few sacks California Potatoes.

And at 4 o'clock P.M.

A Soochow Boat in good condition.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 9th April, 1859.

TO LET.

THE House and Godowns lately occupied by Messrs. Siemssen & Co. For particulars apply to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1859.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Feb. 10	Singapore,	Mar. 18
Bombay,	Mar. 1	Hongkong,	Mar. 31
Calcutta,	—	New York,	Jany.—
Galle,	Mar. 6		

Mail of 26th Feby. from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 10th—Shanghai, 17th inst. Last year it did not arrive until May 2d, in consequence of the loss of the *Ava*.

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong,	Dec. 15	Received per post *vid* Marseilles... Jan. 27
Shanghai,	Dec. 6	*vid* Southampton, Feb. 3
Hongkong,	Dec. 30	Per Electric Telegraph
Shanghai,	Dec. 22	*vid* Trieste, Feb. 7.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 5th April, 1859.	*Ending 8th April, 1858.*
2,—*Max.* 76 *Min.* 40.....*Max.* 54 *Min.* 43	
3,— " 62 " 41..... " 59 " 41	
4,— " 63 " 44..... " 58 " 48	
5,— " 68 " 53..... " 59 " 49	
6,— " 70 " 61..... " 54 " 50	
7,— " 67 " 48..... " 57 " 48	
8,— " 60 " 50..... " 61 " 47	

To be continued weekly.

MARRIED.

At Retreat Cottage, Edinburgh, on the 12th January last, by The Revd. George Brown of Free St. Pauls, The Revd. David Mitchell of Free St. Lukes Church, Glasgow, to Marrion, eldest daughter of the late William Wilson, Esq., Banker, Thurso, N.B.

BIRTH.

January 31st, at Richmond, the wife of Dr. Lockhart, late of Shanghai, of Twins.

DEATHS.

On 12th December, at the Cape, on his way home from China, Lieut. Lewis Chichester, R.N., of H. M. S. *Pique*, aged 25.

At *St. Leonards* on sea, on the 20th December last, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Charles Copland, Esq., of South Villa Kennington, London.

QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

(Friday Evening.)

On London, 6m/., Bank Bills, 6s. 7*d*., per Tl. *On Bombay*, 3djs., Rs. 304 per 100 Tls.

OPIUM.

	Malwa	*New Patna* High Nos.	Low Nos.	Old Patna
April	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
2	460 a 465	345 a 355	340 a 345	—
4	460 a 465	345 a 355	340 a 345	— nl.
5	450 a 455	330 a 335	325 a 330	320 a 325
6	450 a 455	330 a 335	325 a 330	320 a 325nl.
7	455 a 465	330 —	340 a 345	330 —
8	455 a 465	330 —	340 a 345	330 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTED.—April 8, *Emma*, (Br. bg.), 121, Douglas, for Fuchau, and *Egmont*, (Br. sch.), 120, Oliver, for ——

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Formosa*, Mr. & Mrs. Fittock and 2 children, Count Fresche, Messrs. Defayse, Meynard, Wellgoss, Piffe, Cheney, W. Marshall, D. T. Robertson, Rustonjee Coverjee, and Coverjee Rustonjee. Per *Tung Yu*, Messrs. E. King, and Pritchett.

DEPARTED.—Per *Rajah*, Messrs. F. Johnson, Wm. Cole, F. Hormusjee, J. Jarvie, R. Manchergee, H. Braxton, (Pay master H. M. S. *Actæon*,) and Mouns: Desflesches (French Bishop).

PASSENGERS per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, arrived and departed from Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Singapore*, 26th March, from Bombay, Mrs. R. Curling, Mrs. Johnston, Messrs. Voss, Cooverjee Rattonjee, and Pallanjee Cursetjee. From Galle, Messrs. Wright, and McMickling. From Southampton, Messrs. Beyer, Hancock, Lieuts. Mourant, R.N., Purcell, R.N., Cameron, R.N., and Compton, R.N. From Marseilles, Messrs. Neilson, H. Frahlich, Mons. Defaysse, Purdon, Meynard, and Rejandis.

For Shanghai,—Count Frotch, from Galle, Mr. Wellgoss, from Southampton, Messrs. Cheney, and Piffe, from Marseilles, and Messrs. Edwards, and Walker, from Singapore.

DEPARTED.—Per *Singapore*, 31st March, for Singapore, Messrs. H. A. Luce, and N. E. Judah. For Bombay, Capt. Hazelwood, Messrs. Allarieka, Adam, and J. J. David. For Alexandria, Messrs. J. Green, and A. A. Rauken. For Malta, Mr. & Mrs. Search. For Marseilles, Dr. Jack, Dr. Chahlicott, Messrs. S. E. Burows, and son, P. W. Lawrence, Scholefield, Don T. M. Calubi, Don T. R. Roda. For Southampton, Lieut. The Hon. R. Dillon, Messrs. G. Gifford, R. Livingston, Millett, and Murton, Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Wilkinson and child.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

February 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. H. Wilson, Scanton, R. T. Briscoe, Walkinshaw, Evans, and Hogg; Dr. Murray.

For Shanghai, Dr. Bradley, Mrs. Hotchkiss.

March 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Alexander.

March 20.

For Hongkong, A. F. Heard. and Heard Jr.
For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Howell.

THE next outward mail is advertized to leave at day-light of Saturday, the 16th instant, corresponding with the steamer from Hongkong of 23d, and will be due in London *vid* Marseilles, on 14th June; answers may be expected here, on the 15th August.

THE London mail of 26th February is expected to arrive by P. & O. Company's packet on the 17th,—the day after the outward mail is appointed to leave—being due in Hongkong on the 10th. The *Yang-tsze* will probably bring a portion of it on the 14th or 15th, and enable us to reply by the *Formosa*. Last year it was delayed until the 2d of May, there being no steamer at Suez to bring it on, in consequence of the loss of the *Ava*; that and the 9th of March mail arrived together per *Formosa*; we had, however, received London dates to 17th February *vid* Bombay, some time before. By the expected mail we look for replies to advices from hence of 23d December, a telegram having been received in London on the 7th February announcing the arrival of that mail at Alexandria.

WHEN Macaulay's often quoted New Zealander shall sit in meditative mood on the ruins of the present London Bridge, we wonder what then will be the opinion of the world about the inhabitants of Great Britain.

In the days of the Great Napoleon they were designated by him "a nation of Shop keepers," whilst another celebrated Frenchman with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders characterized them as a "people with twenty different religions, and only one *sauce*." A short time since the various members of the House of Commons seemed to vie with each other, which could exalt them most in the eyes of the world, and in all the public Journals we read, that the fact of being a British subject, ought, like the old "*Civis Romanus Sum*" to be a passport every where.

Now they are exhibited in a new light, for in the Proclamation, which we publish in another column, forbidding "Her Majesty's loving subjects" from trading to Japan previous to the ratification of the treaty entered into last year by Lord Elgin, they are made to appear as marauding adventurers, whom the "*Auri sacra fames*," would lead into the commission of all kinds of atrocities, and threats are held out that H. M. ships of war shall seize their vessels if they are found smuggling or evading the laws. The proclamation states in language not perhaps the most perspicuous that "Her Majesty has been given to understand, that divers persons, being British subjects, have despatched, or are preparing to despatch, to Japan certain ships for the purpose of trading contrary to, and in violation of the existing laws and regulations of Japan, which will tend greatly to frustrate and endanger the success of the attempts to establish and maintain friendly relations, and promote commercial intercourse with His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and his subjects, and possibly lead to the perpetration of serious crimes and offences, and will be of great public danger and detriment.

This is certainly plain speaking, and whether the proclamation is levelled against British subjects generally, or has more immediate reference to the mercantile community in China, is not perhaps a matter of much importance, but we incline to the latter opinion, for of late years it seems to have become customary amongst our law givers to consider British merchants in China as men, who would not hesitate about breaking any law in order to secure a successful result to their operations, and only the other day the author or rather compiler of an article on Japan, now appearing in one of the monthly magazines, informed the public, that on the return of the fleet from Tien-Tsin, after the taking of the forts of Taku, and the signing of the Treaty, the only feeling expressed by the mercantile community of Shanghai, was extreme regret that the slaughter of the Chinese had not been on a more extended scale.

Under these circumstances it will not be wonderful if in after ages, rather erroneous conclusions are come to regarding the people of this generation, and may possibly explain why, even now, British merchants in China are looked upon by people at home as illicit traders, which must be the case if one may judge from the "vials of wrath" which are occasionally poured on their heads at some anti-opium demonstration, and accounts for the good people of Birmingham (we think) presenting a petition praying Her Majesty's government not to make any claim on the Chinese for indemnity for the losses sustained by them, during the hostile operations at Canton.

It is therefore with great satisfaction that we are enabled to state that although trade has now been carried on between Shanghai and Japan for upwards of six months, British merchants have managed to conduct it, without "violating the existing laws and regulations of the Japanese, infringing any treaties, or perpetrating any serious crimes or offences." The 5th Article of the convention entered into between Sir James Sterling, and the Japanese government provides that—

"In the Ports of Japan either now or which may hereafter be opened to the ships or subjects of any foreign nation, British ships and subjects shall be entitled to admission and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favored nations—always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan"

and as by the new Dutch treaty made between Mr. Donker Curtius, the Governor of Nagasaki on the 12th October, 1857, trade was thrown open at Nagasaki, thus giving new privileges to the Dutch; British subjects were enabled by the much contemned treaty of Sir Jas. Sterling to enter into commercial relations with the Japanese at once, instead of waiting the ratification of that subsequently made by Lord Elgin.

We can quite understand that the present government should feel rather annoyed at finding all the great advantages to be derived from the opening of the trade with Japan, out of which they intended making as much political capital as possible, had been already secured, and can enter into Lord Elgin's feelings of disappointment at seeing one of the brightest of the roses which were to form the wreath to be twined round his victorious brow, on his return to England, suddenly wither in his grasp, but we cannot admit the justice of stigmatizing British subjects as intended violators of the laws of nations because they take advantage of privileges secured them by previous treaties.

As yet trade has gone on satisfactorily, and no complaint has been made by the Japanese government, of any violation of existing laws, let us hope that under the new treaty, it will not be hampered by absurd Consular restrictions, and Custom-house regulations, of which we have had enough, and more than enough in China.

THE London mail of February 10th was received per *Formosa* on Saturday 2d instant soon after we went to press. She also brought dates, from Bombay 1st,—Galle 6th,—Singapore 18th,—Hongkong 20th ultimo. The mail arrived at the latter place per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Singapore*, on the 26th. The list of passengers will be found in the usual place.

The news by this mail is important and interesting. The great political events are the opening of the English Parliament by the Queen, and of the French Chambers by the Emperor Napoleon. The birth of an heir to the throne of Prussia,—a grandson of the Queen of England, on the 27th of January. The marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde of Piedmont on the 30th January.

An Austrian loan of six millions Sterling has been opened in London by Messrs. Rothschild,—it is not very favorably received. A Government loan of ten millions is also spoken of, for strengthening the fortifications and increasing the armaments of Great Britain, and a loan of twelve millions is expected to be raised for India. A new Company has been projected under the title of the Great Ocean Telegraph Company to carry out the Atlantic line. The Red Sea Telegraph line is being pressed forward, the screw steamers *Imperador* and *Imperatriz* having left for Suez on the 27th Jany. with portions of the cable. The army of France, it is reported, will be raised in June to 672,000 strong. Lord Palmerston appears as leader of the opposition in the House of Commons and Lord Granville in the Lords. Reform meetings were on the wane. Mr. Gladstone had opened the Parliament of the Ionian Islands; the members have petitioned the Queen for their union with Greece. We do not hear any one named to the Governorship of Hongkong, indeed it is said that no Foreign Office despatches came to hand by the last mail. Telegraphic communication between Cagliari and Malta has been resumed. It is pretty certain that the British Ambassador to China, Mr. Bruce will leave England so as to come on from Suez to Galle or the Straits by the steamer bringing the London mail of 10th March. Admiral Hope is expected by the same steamer. The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. John Dent as Consul at Hongkong for the King of Sardinia.

The alarm of war which prevailed in Europe prior to the departure of the last mail was considerably tempered by the Speech of the Emperor of the French on opening the Session of the French Chambers. It is given in French and English in the home papers, we therefore need not repeat it; but as the commercial interests of this port are so interwoven with the question of peace on the Continent of Europe and any words of reassurance will be welcome, we extract the following paragraphs, and have the gratification of adding, *in extenso*, a copy of the Speech of Monsieur le Comte de Morny, delivered on the same occasion, with which we have been favored:—

"What has ever been my policy? To re-assure Europe; to give to France its true rank; to cement closely our alliance with England; and to regulate the degree of my connexion with the ecclesiastical power of Europe in conformity with our views and the nature of their proceedings with regard to France. * * * * * *

"As to the alliance of France and England, I have used all my endeavours (*j ai mis toute ma persévérance*) to consolidate it; and I have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocity of sentiments on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, as well as on the part of statesmen of all opinions. And to accomplish this end, so necessary to the peace of the world, I have trampled (*mis sous mes pieds*). under foot on all occasions the irritating memories of the past, the attacks of calumny, and even the national prejudices of my country. This alliance has borne its fruits; not only have we acquired, together, a lasting glory in the East, but even at the extremity of the world we have been opening an immense empire to the progress of civilisation and the Christian religion.

* * * * * *

Paris, le 8 février.

Discours prononcé par M. le comte de Morny, président du Corps législatif, le 8 février 1859, à l'ouverture de la session législative de 1859.

"Messieurs,

"Je comptais vous parler de vous-mêmes; j'avais fait dresser un tableau statistique de vos travaux accomplis depuis que j'ai l'honneur de vous présider. J'avais à vous faire ressortir, —en montrant les preuves du prix que le Gouvernement attache à vos indications,—en retraçant tout le travail de vos bureaux et de vos commissions, qui échappe à l'appréciation du public,—en énumérant les amendements nombreux introduits par votre initiative,—combien est efficace et réelle la part d'influence que la Constitution vous réserve; j'avais conclure qu'en France comme dans l'état de division de notre société, un corps législatif qui étudie librement toutes les questions pour elles-mêmes sert peut-être mieux les intérêts généraux que ne le faisaient les anciennes chambres, dont les luttes parlementaires réduisaient le vote des lois à n'être plus qu'une arme politique, un moyen stratégique de parti.

"Mais cette *triste* analyse m'a paru hors de saison; vous êtes encore trop sous le coup de l'émotion produite par les nobles paroles que vous avez entendues hier, pour que je me permette de vous en distraire. Méditons-les, messieurs, et d'abord, nous qui sommes les mandataires du pays, témoignons à l'Empereur une confiance sans bornes, que dix années de sagesse, de modération, de dévouement à tous les intérêts de la France comme aux religieux de son honneur, ont su nous inspirer. (Mouvement général d'approbation.)

"Ayons confiance, lorsque l'Empereur nous dit; Reprenez avec calme vos travaux.—La paix, je l'espère, ne sera pas troublée.—Je resterai inébranlable dans la voie du droit, de la justice et de l'honneur national"; et lorsque, rappelant ces mots célèbres: "L'Empire c'est la paix," il ajoute que la paix ne pourrait être troublée que pour la défense des grands intérêts nationaux. (Nouvelles marques d'assentiments.)

"Tant d'autres considérations s'ajoutent encore pour dissiper nos inquiétudes.

"La religion, la philosophie, la civilisation, le crédit, le travail, ont fait de la paix le premier bien des sociétés modernes. (Applaudissements unanimes.) Le sang des peuples ne se répand plus aujourd'hui que pour une nouvelle avec laquelle tous les gouvernements sont forcés de compter; cette puissance, c'est l'opinion. (Très-bien! très-bien!) Elle peut un moment être induite en erreur, mais elle finit toujours par se rendre compte de la justice, du bon droit et de l'humanité.

"Espérons que dans les circonstances actuelles, les idées généreuses, les intentions loyales et désintéressées de l'Empereur feront leur chemin dans le monde, et qu'adoptées par la sympathie des peuples et obtenues par le crédit des souverains, elles parviendront à résoudre pacifiquement toutes les questions difficiles.

"Quel que soit l'avenir, agissons comme par le passé, ne prenons conseil que de notre patriotisme, serrons-nous davantage autour du Trône; les défections et les défaillances ne sauvent jamais ni le pays, ni personne. (C'est vrai! c'est vrai!) Notre concours réolu donnera à l'Empereur plus d'autorité pour négocier, comme il lui donnerait au besoin plus de force pour parler." (Marques chaleureuses d'adhésion.—Applaudissements prolongés.)

The money market in London remained easy, first-class two months' bills were readily discounted at 2¼ to 2½ per cent.

BULLION.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton on 4th February,—

For Hongkong, (£35,000 being on Government account)	£70,167
Shanghai,	£61,541

Discount.—Bank Rate 2½ per cent.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England in both Departments £19,204,022.

Consols for money 95¾ a 95¾.

East India Government bills on Bengal and Madras 2*s*. 2*d*., on Bombay 2*s*. 2¼*d*.

Bar Silver, 62*d*., per oz. Standard.
Mexican Dollars, 61¾*d*. per oz.
Tea—Market strong, Common Congou, 1*s*. 1*d*. per lb.
Silk—Flat, at 1*s*., fall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, at New York, Jan. 17th, *N. B. Palmer*, and *Fairy*, 22d, *Pampero*.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, *Reuben*, Feb. 1st, from Cardiff; *Galilee*, Feb. 3d from do. *Phantom*, Feb. 1st, from Falmouth. *Georgiana*, Feb. 5th, from Liverpool; *Hersilia*, Feb. 6th from do.

LOADING.—For Shanghai, at London,—*Stornoway, Ballarat, Abdul Medjid*, and *Challenger*. At Liverpool,—*Falcon*. and *Mirage*.

PASSED ANJER.—From Shanghai, Feb. 16th, *Zealandia*, 24th, *Portcun*, for London. 10th, *Joshua Bates*, for New York. 22d, *Betty*, for Sydney.

ON the afternoon of the 5th the body of a European seaman was found floating near the Old Dock. It proved on examination to be that of Thomas Lowe, late Capt. of the Hold of H. M. S. *Actæon* missing since the 11th February when he went on shore on leave.

The body was identified by the man's name on the waist band of his trousers. There were no marks of violence on the person.

The body was interred at the cemetery on the following morning by a party from the *Highflyer*.

Another body in a state of decomposition, supposed to be an European from the clothes being such as merchant seamen use, floated on shore near the Consulate on the same day. It was buried by order of the British Consul.

THE NINGPO CHINESE HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR.—I am sorry again to trespass on your valuable space with reference to the Ningpo Chinese Hospital, but Dr. Parker's letter, published in your last issue, necessitates a reply from me.

1 pass at once to Dr. Parker's remark, that "one or two statements in Mr. Winch's circular are not quite correct, &c."

Simultaneously with the remittance of the amount collected, Dr. Parker received from me the original circular under which it was raised, and, as neither at that time, nor at any time since, during fourteen months that it has been in his possession, he has taken exception to the statements therein, I maintain that Dr. Parker virtually assented to it as correct, and, at any rate, has taken upon himself, and thus relieved Mr. Winch from, all responsibility with regard to these statements.

Unfortunately, this circular was drawn up by Mr. Winch in Shanghae, and based chiefly on *conversati ns* had with Dr. Parker in Ningpo, it is, therefore, impossible for me to show where Mr. Winch got his information.

It ill becomes Dr. Parker, after having received and tacitly assented to the circular, to come forward now, and say that the money was collected under misrepresentations, and I will add further, that it would have been much more satisfactory if Dr. Parker had mentioned which of the statements in the circular were incorrect.

Dr. Parker most truly says that I harp still on the one idea of Trustees.

As a simple subscriber, I should certainly never have presumed to take upon myself to represent the body of the Shanghae subscribers, but as the recipient of their subscriptions (especially, Dr. Parker having omitted to acknowledge them,) it became incumbent on me to account for the disposal of the same, and I think all the subscribers, not, at least, will allow, that this duty is only partly performed until satisfactory arrangements are made for their permanent application to the objects for which they were originally given.

I am sorry that Dr. Parker has so mistaken my motives, as to construe that which appears to me in the light of a duty, into "officious interference," "meddling," and "absurd dictation," and thus should have returned to me, as to a "dissatisfied subscriber," the amount of my subscription, which, I may add, I have sent back, not considering him entitled to return the subscriptions, at any rate, till they are applied for.

I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion of the highly unsatisfactory nature of Dr. Parker's indefinite promise to make arrangements, at some future time, for the continuance of the Hospital for the purposes for which it was originally intended; and, I think that the propriety and importance of steps being taken at once, to establish a legal title and clear succession to this institution, must be obvious to all, who reflect on the frequency with which, from want of due precautions, property is diverted from its intended ownership, and wasted away in tedious litigation.

The object of my former letter, as I therein stated, was to explain my position with regard to the disposal of the funds, and to this I endeavored to confine myself; now however I have much pleasure in saying, that I was favorably impressed with what I saw on visiting the Hospital, and I never did see a place better conducted in its intended ownership, and wasted away in tedious litigation.

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of collecting and receiving subscriptions) was in a measure responsible for their right appropriation, and was bound to secure for the subscribers all customary information and security.

I very much regret for the sake both of Dr. Parker and the good work in which he is engaged that his replies to the inquiries propounded to him have not been more full and satisfactory, and at the same time more courteous.

Dr P. must be aware that it is customary for all societies and individuals receiving public subscriptions for charitable purposes to render an account of the appropriation of such subscriptions, and that to withhold such accounts must in the eyes of a Mercantile Community, like ours, be considered a very grave omission. It is true that Mr. Hollingworth's subscription list has been published, not however by Dr. Parker. Dr. P. has moreover received other sums of money from Shanghai than those contained in the public subscription list and should for his own sake have anticipated all criticism by a timely publication, in regular form, of all receipts and expenditures. No one suspects Dr. P. of the malappropriation of a single cent, but this only makes the withholding of accounts the more strange and the more irritating.

With respect to the future Dr. P. gives us a pledge in his letter contained in your last issue, that he will take care to arrange that the institution, which he has laboured so long and so hard to establish, will be continued for the purposes for which it was originally intended. No mode in which he can effect this arrangement will be so satisfactory to the public as that proposed by Mr. Hollingworth, viz., the vesting the Hospital in the hands of Trustees, as is the case with the similar institution in this place. Let us hope that Dr. P.'s pledge will be redeemed by *prompt* action. Life is proverbially uncertain—Dr. P. by his disinterestedness in giving public acknowledgement of funds invested to him, and then giving that acknowledgement in a manner neither courteous nor complete has laid himself open to unfavourable reflexion.—I am, Sir your's,

AN UNSATISFIED DONOR TO THE HOSPITAL.

SHANGHAI, *7th April*, 1859.

To the Editor of of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me as a Ship-master to make a remark on the discussion now going on in your Paper about the Chinese Hospital at Ningpo. I have never had complaint as have many other seamen who visit that Port, advantage being taken of our necessities on account of the absence of other Medical men. For example the Steward of the Ship I was in at Ningpo last December, a very poor man was charged four dollars for having a tooth extracted. And again if a Master of a vessel does not see fit to employ the Missionary Doctor by the month, immediately upon his arrival, he is subjected to various annoyances. His ship may be visited, as was ours, by the Doctor and Consular Officers on the complaint of a revengeful seaman and a high charge made for the visit. The reason given for these charges is that he is unprovided by the Missionary Society of the means of support, but now that it appears he receives a salary, it is to be hoped that seamen visiting the Port will fare better.—Very respectfully yours,

W. A. BAILLIE.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—It ill becomes a mere visitor to Shanghai, who is favored with access to the Library and Reading Room of the port, to point out what may appear defective in that useful institution. Yet there is one defect of such a grave character as to excuse the suggestion I beg to offer—which is that each volume of the *North-China Herald* from the commencement of the paper should be found on the Library shelves. The utility for reference must be obvious. Even the Almanac with its ever varying list of residents is likely in the hope of time to be in demand as a book of reference. It is not likely that many entire copies of these volumes can now be found in the settlement, in a few more years they will be sought for in vain.

D. KNICKERBOCKER JR.

JAPAN.

WE have letters from Nagasaki to the 20th ulto. The difficulty with respect to the currency was daily increasing, and the issue of paper money so restricted that establishments of two or three Europeans, with about ten Chinamen, could with difficulty obtain exchange for twenty-five to thirty mexican dollars per day to defray expenses. This measure has almost put a stop to trade, the treasury being absolutely closed for that purpose. A petition from foreigners has been sent to the authorities proposing, as a remedy, that mexican dollars be made current, or notes issued payable at a sufficiently distant date to allow the Japanese to prepare coin to cash them. There is a great want of godowns for storage, and it appears likely to be a long time before the buildings destroyed by the late fire will be re-erected.

The authorities appear to be astonished and confused at the large trade that has suddenly been thrust upon them, almost entirely from the port of Shanghai, and looking to a considerable extension of it from other ports they want breathing time to make arrangements for the future.

Advices had been received from Yedo. The U. S. S. *Mississippi*, and *Germantown*, with Mr. Consul General Harris were there. The object of their visit is to afford a passage for the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States, but the new Prime Minister, who is strongly opposed to the policy of the former Government under whose administration the late treaties were made, refuses to let them go.

It is also reported that there are some English and American merchant ships at Kanagowa, the port near to Yedo, and that Mr. Townsend Harris had used his utmost exertions to obtain permission for the vessels of his country to trade, as an exceptional favor, as they had come a long distance, at a great expense, and would suffer much loss by having to return with their cargoes. The Prime Minister had, however, peremptorily refused until the Treaty comes into effect. Political affairs in that quarter do not appear to be all *couleur de rose*.

The Japanese Government having officered their ships from the Dutch school of Instruction at Desima, there are few scholars remaining in that establishment, and the Dutch Officers have little occupation left to them. There is but one Japanese vessel of war at Nagasaki,—the Kwankomar, waiting for new boilers; all the others are at Yedo or on the coast. The Government, satisfied with the efficiency of their own Officers are now removing the naval college from Nagasaki, thereby proving the value of the service that has been rendered to them by their Dutch instructors.

On our last page will be found the Nagasaki Shipping List.

FROM the *Hongkong Government Gazette* (*Copy.*)

H. M. SHIP *Cruiser*,

HONGKONG, *20th March*, 1859

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in compliance with instructions from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I proceeded on the 19th instant, with the Gun-boats *Clown* and *Janus*, to Namtao, to endeavour to recover property amounting in value to 4,500 Dollars, stolen from a Hongkong Passage boat on the 27th ultimo.

Immediately on arrival I sent a Letter, which had been prepared by Mr. Caldwell, to the principal Mandarin, stating the circumstances of the case, and requesting that the property, or its value, should be returned in two hours, otherwise I should proceed to hostilities.

Within an hour the Elders of the Village came on board, and requested more time; a letter from the Chief Magistrate also requested an extension of the time. As there appeared to be a desire on the part of the Elders to come to a satisfactory arrangement, I gave till 7 this morning.

As nothing had been concluded by that hour, I fired a shot in the direction of the principal house of the family to which the Pirates belong; four other shots were afterwards fired in the same direction.

The Owners of the stolen property at length consented to take 4,000 Dollars in full payment of the Sum,—1,000 of which were at once paid; the remainder, for which satisfactory security is given, to be paid at the Registrar General's Office at Hongkong within a week.

The duty for which I was despatched having been thus happily concluded, I returned with the Gun-boats in company to the present anchorage.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. BYTHESEA,
Commander.

To Captain P CRACROFT, R. N.,
H. M. S. "Retribution."
Senior Naval Officer.
Hongkong.

COCHIN-CHINA.

FALL OF SAI-GON.—By the arrival of the French Gun-boat *Pregent*, with despatches for Europe, we have received some particulars of the expedition to Saigon, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend whose communication will be found interesting.

On the 2nd February the French Squadron left Turon Bay; the squadron consisted of eight vessels of war, and one thousand troops, Spanish and French, who proceeded in transports. In ascending the river they passed a large fortress and a little further up was a second fort which opened fire on the gun-boat *Dragon*, the leading vessel of the squadron.

The French Admiral, having completed the arrangements for attack, at day-break on the following morning, opened fire; the fortresses were demolished by the heavy cannonading of the French batteries. The landing party succeeded in setting fire to the battery casements and spiked all the guns. The first shot from the Frigate *Phlegeton* set fire to the powder magazine of the fortress.

On the 12th February the vessels proceeded up the River the gun-boats leading the way, when they discovered a stockade and a newly constructed battery. During the night this stockade was destroyed, and at break of day a heavy fire was opened upon the battery which offered a stout resistance. The gun-boat *Avalanche* which was only one hundred yards distant, received several shots in her sides and some men on board were wounded. After one hour's engagement the battery fell into the hands of the French.

The resistance having been very strong and the battery manned by trees, the Ships of War could not direct their fire. The commandant of the battery was the chief mandarin of the Province who escaped before the capture was complete. A great number of killed and wounded were left on the ground.

On the 14th and 15th four other forts were demolished, and on the evening of the latter date the vessels of the squadron anchored in front of the city, near the two batteries which were constructed in the manner of Vauban at the same time as the citadel, by the French, at the close of the last century. On the morning of the 16th the attack on the city of Saigon commenced; the firing continued about one hour and a half, and was warmly kept up on both sides. The works of the fortifications were destroyed and the garrison fled. The Allied troops were upon the banks of the entrance to the city; the citadel alone remained. The war steamers opened fire, and the troops began the attack; the soldiers scaled the walls and bayonetted all that were found inside, and shortly afterwards the Allied troops found themselves masters of the city and its fortifications. In the city was found a large quantity of arms and provisions, which fell into the hands of the victors. The store-houses of the citadel contained about forty thousand tons of rice, and a large quantity of copper cash, valued at three millions of francs.—*Singapore Daily Times.*

The Dutch Government has at last yielded to the popular demand to throw open all its eastern possessions to private enterprise. It has not only removed the restrictions that have hitherto been enforced, but has accepted the new policy with sincerity and is doing its best to ensure its success. The *Free Press* mentions that a private capitalist, Mr. J. F. Rayter de Wildt, will, at his own expense, colonise the island of Buru, one of the Moluccas. The Western Division of Borneo is to be the field of operations of a company projected by Mr. F. H. van Vlissingen. Both the Government and the Netherlands Trading Company have subscribed largely to its capital. These undertakings will certainly succeed if they be managed in a cautious and practical manner, otherwise they may absorb millions of guilders with little result.

The introduction of private capital and enterprise into the Moluccas is likely to affect the arboriculture of the Straits—that of Pinang at least—seriously. As it is, we are struggling against falling prices and the progress of disease to maintain the cultivation of the nutmeg, and any considerable extension of the Dutch plantations in the native volcanic soil of this spice will destroy those of the Straits. We have lately visited many of the localities in Pinang in which the Chinese gardens have reached maturity, and the impression left on our minds is that in ten years more at the number of them will be extinct. During the last four years the progress of decay has been steady in several districts. In the N.E. side of Bali Pulo dead and dying trees cumber the ground. The long and unbroken chain of plantations in the pass between Ayer Itam and Bali Pulo is falling off from year to year, and the healthy and vigorous ones are now the exceptions. During the same time the decay of the plantations in the Ayer Rajа plain, which began many years ago, has been accelerated in several, and in various tracts the tree is dying out. In many places in the districts of Batu Lanchang, Glugor, Sungy Dua, Bukit Gambier, Paya Trubong and Ayer Itam, the canker has established itself. Over the less felspathic and finer grained granites of Sungy Ninang, Arlaol Yarrow Hill, Kampong Kafri, Sungy Ara and Bukit Dumar Hijau, the tree, where due attention is paid to it, is generally healthy, but diseased plantations and diseased tracts in plantations otherwise good, are found in this S.E. division of the Island also. Some magnificent Chinese plantations in B. Damar Itam and Tek Kanubar have been seriously injure'd.

It is probable that the cultivation of Pinang, within a short period, be confined to those localities in which the soil is naturally open and comparatively fertile, and to a few Europeans who have resolution and means enough to continue the careful and expensive culture which is necessary, even on good land, to the health and productiveness of this exotic. Injurious as the cultivation has proved to the majority of those who have engaged in it, it might, by being thus forced within narrow limits, again become one of the most lucrative to the fortunate few who may continue to possess good trees, if the Straits had only their old competitors, the Banda *perkiners*, to contend with. But when the compact handing over an island like Buru to the planting enterprise of Dutch capitalists was executed, the death warrant of the Pinang nutmeg was signed. Let not distant readers, however, think that Pinang is to be less luxuriant in her garden vegetation because none of the spices will remain with us. Already the process of replacement is proceeding vigorously. "Pinang pepper" is now only a commercial term. Pinang cloves are becoming a rarity. But the cocoanut and betelnut and the rich variety of Malayan fruit trees are fast growing up amongst the cankered nutmegs and withered cloves, and, as they are indigenous, they are likely to be permanent.—*Pinang Gazette*, Jan. 29.

Something decided seems at last to have happened in Cochin China. The French, who up to the present time have been mainly occupied in establishing themselves and securing their position at Touran itself, sent off almost the whole of their forces to Segon. The garrison left in the forts at Touran consisted only of about 200 men. The Cochin Chinese seem to have become acquainted with this fact and to have constructed masked batteries commanding the French position. It became necessary therefore that they should be dislodged. A small party of the French and Spanish troops seem to have turned the enemy's position and attacked and caving the batteries in the rear. The Cochin Chinese left about 340 dead on the field, most of them despatched with the bayonet, while the casualties on the side of the allied troops is reported as 13 French soldiers wounded and 3 or 4 Spaniards. The return of H. E. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly may be shortly looked for at Touran, upon which it is expected that an expedition against Hué will immediately be made.—*Hongkong Register*, March 10.

Arrangements are in progress for the introduction of 11,000 Chinese coolies on the sugar estates at the French island of Martinique, West Indies. The British possessions Demarara and Trinidad have subscribed £60,000 for a similar purpose, half of which has already been forwarded to China. The first instalment of coolies is expected in March, and authority has been given to their special agent to incur an extra expense as a bonus, or otherwise, in procuring women to accompany them to the extent of about 20 per cent; this forms a leading distinction in this order as compared with those from Cuba. There is also another—viz., that the rate of wages is to be that current in the respective islands, a guarantee being given in China that, in any case, they are not to receive less than 5 dollars (22s. 6d.) per month and their food; a free passage back to China is also to be given at the expiration of six years, or a bonus equal to the cost of passage should the coolies decide on remaining. On their arrival they will be appointed to the various estates, but will have the privilege of changing each year according to their fancies.—*China Telegraph.*

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

(From the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday.)

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas, in and by the treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce, agreed upon and concluded between us and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and signed on the 26th day of August last, it (amongst other things) stipulated and agreed that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between us and his said Majesty; that certain ports and towns therein mentioned, in the dominions of his said Majesty, shall be opened to British subjects at the respective dates therein also mentioned the earliest of such dates as to the ports of Hakodadi, and Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, being the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1859); and it is thereby further stipulated, that the articles for the regulation of trade which are appended to the said treaty shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting parties to the said treaty and on subjects. And whereas, until the ratification of the said treaty (of which due notice will be given), the existing laws and regulations of Japan remain in full force; and British subjects are thereby interdicted, under severe penalties, from all trade and intercourse with Japan otherwise than in strict accordance with such laws and regulations: And whereas we have been given to understand that divers persons, being British subjects, have dispatched, or are preparing to dispatch, to Japan certain ships and vessels, which ships and vessels are appointed or intended to proceed to, and to trade, or endeavour to trade with, and to hold intercourse with, Japan, contrary to, and in violation of, the existing laws and regulations of Japan, and before the ratification of the said treaty, and otherwise, in contravention of the said treaty, if the same shall be hereafter ratified; and whereas all attempts to violate the said laws and regulations before the ratification of the said treaty, and all attempts to contravene or violate the stipulations thereof after its ratification, will tend seriously of frustrate and will greatly endanger the success of our attempts to establish and maintain friendly relations, and promote commercial intercourse with his said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his subjects, and will be in derogation of the laws and usage of nations, and will prove highly prejudicial to our dignity and good faith, no less than to the rights and interests of all our loving subjects, and will tend to the perpetration of serious crimes and offences, and will be of great public danger and inconvenience. We have therefore thought fit to issue this our Royal proclamation, hereby warning all our loving subjects that all such enterprises and practices hereinbefore mentioned are and will be carried on and committed in violation of the laws of Japan, and in contravention of the provisions of the said treaty, if and when the same shall be ratified, and that we will not in any manner whatsoever interfere to prevent the forfeiture of any ships, or vessels, or goods, which may be employed in such enterprises or practices, or the infliction of pecuniary penalties or fines upon any persons engaged therein; and we do hereby further make known to all our loving subjects, that instructions have been given to the commanders of our ships of war in the ports of Japan, and in the waters near the same, to assist and support by all lawful means his said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his government in preventing any violation, evasion, or contravention by British subjects of the laws of Japan, or of the provisions of the said treaty, or of the articles for the regulation of trade appended thereto, if and when the same shall be ratified, and to prevent and hinder, by all lawful means, any attempt whatsoever by British subjects to violate or evade, in any manner whatsoever, the laws of Japan, within any of the dominions of his said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, or to contravene, in any manner whatsoever, any of the provisions of the said treaty, or of the said articles, if and when the same shall be ratified.

Given at our Court, at Buckingham Palace, this 2d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1859, and in the twenty-second year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

THE WRECK OF THE CHINA TEA SHIP *JUBILEE.*

This loss, which took place early on Friday morning on the French coast, a few miles below Etaples, near the spot where the *Reliance* and *Conqueror* were wrecked, has from its peculiar circumstances excited unusual interest at Lloyd's. The *Jubilee* was a first-class ship of nearly 800 tons burden, built in 1857 under special survey. She was bound to London from Shanghae with a very valuable cargo of China produce, consisting of 2,300 bales of silk, and 15,000 packages of tea, roughly estimated at the value of 250,000*l*., nearly the whole of which was covered by policies effected at Lloyd's and most of the insurance companies in the City. The ship was making her way up Channel with a fair wind, but her exact course has not transpired. One account states that she went ashore during thick weather, but it is more generally believed that the mishap resulted from mistaking the lights on the French coast, an error which has before led to several catastrophes. The ship was pursuing her course when she suddenly struck, and at daybreak on Friday morning it was found that she had gone on the long range of sands off Berck, near Etaples, some 20 miles west of Boulogne. Every effort was made to get her off, but of no avail. About noon a vessel went into Boulogne harbour and reported a tea ship being ashore at the spot described, but could not tell her name. Mr. Hamilton, the English consul, with Messrs. Adam & Co., Lloyd's agents, at once proceeded to the wreck, and found her to be the *Jubilee*. As there was no chance of getting her off the utmost expedition was adopted for the purpose of saving as much of the cargo as possible. Fortunately the weather was favourable for the operations, and all available craft being obtained, the unloading of the ship was commenced. Information of the disaster being received at Lloyd's, Captain Russell, was sent over by the underwriters, and, according to a telegram forwarded by that gentleman, 1,900 bales of silk had been saved from the wreck, of which only 200 appeared to have been damaged by water. 750 chests of tea had also been recovered. The remainder of the silk is likely to be got out free from any considerable damage, but it is doubtful whether much of the tea in the hold will be saved perfect, as she is full of this with the tide. Should fair weather, however, continue to favour the operations, a great deal may be done. A steamer, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, has been moored a short distance out from the wreck, to receive portions of the cargo saved. It is much feared the ship will prove a wreck. She is considerably jagged amidships, and her metal sheathing is rubbing off. Captain Russell having telegraphed for divers to examine her bottom, Messrs. Hall, of Whitstable were directed to proceed to the spot forthwith. The *Jubilee* belongs to Workington, and was classed A 1 for 12 years in Lloyd's register.—*Morning Herald*, Feb. 10.

(From the Hongkong Register, March 18th.)

'CANTON.

MILITARY PROMENADES.

(Communicated.)

Some people abroad seem to have a very erroneous conception of the nature of these Promenades now so fashionable in the neighborhood of Canton. They fancy that Captain Wellington and Lieut. Blucher with their walking sticks in their hands and half a dozen soldiers in company (to lend a hand in case of need), starting out for half a day's walk in some doubtful neighborhood, and having accomplished to their satisfaction, they return to make a minute of it, which they send in to "advise the General."

Not so—these promenades are quite a different thing. For the benefit of those at a distance we will state that they are something of greater magnitude. Their object is to visit places at a distance from Canton, to exchange the compliments of the season with the officials, and convince the people that the Allies while destitute of fear, are nevertheless solicitous of cultivating friendly relations. In a word their object is to "soothe the country."

Some towns or city, we will suppose, has been expecially loud in its denunciation of foreigners; —especially in declaring what its inhabitants would do if some kind friend would only "show them the enemy."

Now it is proposed to visit this terrible spot in a peaceful way, and disarm the frightful purpose of its people, by means of a friendly understanding "the rules of propriety," and knowing how to exercise them. Several gun-boats are made ready; any number of barges having all manner of supplies are fitted up. The excursionists go aboard, and off they start. When they reach the desired spot, quite possibly a couple of hundred miles away, they stop anchor and a select party of gentlemen, numbering perhaps *two thousand*, go ashore. They form themselves into quiet and orderly columns, and march directly into the streets of the City.

The officers of this little picnic party proceed to call at once upon the officials, who, having had notice sent them of their *friendly preferences*, are prepared to receive them kindly.

And now commences the grand tournament of politeness: Greek meets Greek. The Paris Chapeau is arrayed against the Mandarin button;—the English swallow-tail against the Chinese long gown;—London against Peking. At it they go. The chiefs take the lead in valiant jousts with each other. Smooth speeches from Chesterfield are splintered against smooth formulæ from the "Book of Rites."

Subordinate Officials follow rapidly on, and the engagement soon becomes general. There are bows and counter bows;—nods to the right and nods to the left;—shuffles with one foot and shuffles with two feet;—flexions and genuflexions;—marches and counter marches;—embracings and uprisings, until distinctions of rank are lost sight of, when each one "runs a muck" for himself, bobbing to every one with the most prodigal expenditure of smiles and congratulations.

Then follows another stage. The officials get out refreshments, and begin at once to make most humble apology for the "meagre fare." But the travellers are not to be beaten on the field any more than on the table. They are delighted with the tea: Highly pleased with the delicious ginger, and quite carried away with the nice little cakes, ea h flavored with a small bit of pork crackling in the centre.

In the meanwhile the unofficial members of the "party" are allowed to look around outside, and delight themselves with what they see there, being especially careful on such occasions not to be separated from each other; to treat "the natives" with all proper respect; *and* have an eye occasionally to the state of their ammunition. They bow civilly to the old ladies that open the doors to have a peep at them as they come within spectacle range. They salute graciously the shopmen that gather around them, they smile condescendingly upon the little urchins that venture near, and, while parting them affectionately upon the head, predict a glorious career for such bold fellows, in whom fear of barbarians has succumbed to admiration of a red coat with two rows of brass buttons.

The effect of such a visit can easily be imagined. The bearing of the official is entirely changed. They remember the words of Confucius—"It is not pleasant to have friends come from afar!"

有朋自遠方來不亦樂乎

How truthful! How appropriate! Surely these people of the outside nations are worthy personages, and fully understand propriety. True it is their hair is somewhat scarlet, but then they are truly modest, and perhaps that is their way of blushing. If nature has so constituted them, it is not for us to find fault with nature, surely it does not become us to criticise severely men like these, who if they do have a box of bullets on one side, have it well balanced by a pocketful of cash on the other; no doubt the first is in accordance with the standing rules of their particular order, and therefore does not mean anything, whereas the other is quite voluntary, and says a great deal in their favour. How scrupulously they pay for their own bananas, and with what a self sacrificing spirit and charming suavity of manner they signify their indifference to the fact that the shopman has no change for a penny.

But human happiness is short lived. Hours of pleasure must have an end. These dear friends are at length obliged to tear themselves asunder; and the visitors journey on to receive another cordial welcome at the next strong hold of the "exterminators."

But pleasantry aside, these excursions are doing a great deal of good. The empty compliments of the Chinese officials are taken for just what they are worth, but at the same time the people have an opportunity of seeing the material the allies are composed of. They destroy the prestige of the Braves. They prepare the way for small companies of travellers to visit these regions in safety. In fact, every place reached by these parties, and every spot between that and Canton, is brought under additional bonds to keep the peace. They show clearly that they are within reach of the English arm. If they have been visited once, they know they can be visited again, "if occasion should demand,"—a very mysterious expression, difficult of comprehension, but suggesting the propriety of avoiding *occasions* entirely, thus being sure to keep clear of the one meant.

But what is best of all, these expeditions gain victories without shedding of blood, or the sacking of towns. The troops go in such numbers, and with such resolution of purpose, that good treatment is insured as a matter of course, while such is their conduct in return that not a soul can complain of them. In this respect do the Chinese see the notable difference that there is between their foreign troops and their own. The former being under strict control, while the latter are like droves of Jackals.

These Promenades that gain victories, and leave no scars behind, are among the best hits of the war. All honor to those who devised them, and to those who have carried them through with so strict a regard to the promotion of future confidence and good will among the Chinese.

Y. M.

MISS NIGHTINGALE A UNITARIAN.—It is now pretty much rumoured that the celebrated Florence Nightingale is "by birth, by profession, by practice, and by expressed conviction," a Unitarian. This has only been doubted because in the absence of a church of her own persuasion, she attended the parish church in Hampshire, and united with the rector in every work of charity and love. So, too, on the continent, she joined with the Roman Catholic in deeds of charity and in hospital services, and in the East she ministered in the Crimean war to persons of every faith, and showed the most tender and delicate consideration for the religious feelings of all under her care alike. Her Unitarianism may diminish the respect of bigots for her, but ought to be a proof that holy living is consistent with liberal views of Christianity.—*Court Journal.*

DISTANCES *measured with a* PERAMBULATOR.

From Wills's Bridge (British Consulate Gate),	*Miles f. p.*		
To the New Dock, Hong-que,	1.	1.	8
To the Red House on the Bund,	1.	6.	26
To the Creek,	3.	1.	28
Over the bridge at the creek and along the Bund to the Ferry jetty, 引翔港 *Yin-tsiang-kiang.*	4.	4.	0

INFANTINE SHREWDNESS.—A curious boy in Lochwinnoch parish, Scotland, questioning his mother about the origin of man, &c., was answered that, "We are all made of clay." "Are the horses made of clay, too?" he asked. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "all of clay." "Then, mither, Duncan Davidson, having but one leg, has the clay been done, d'e think, when he has to gang wi' a timber ane?"

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NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

March
2.—Schelder, (Du. bg.), Saltzkorn, Batavia.
2.—Bride of the Seas, (Br. sh.), Donald, Singapore.
2.—Tung Yu, (Br. sh.), Taylor, Shanghai.
12.—Maryland, (Am. bq.), Crosby, Shanghai.
12.—Eliza Mary, (Br. sch.), Pine, ——.
16.—Strelok, (Rus. pr.-b.), Fedorovitch, Shanghai.
16.—Quatre Bras, (Du. bq.), Bohdd, Shanghai.
17.—Hellespont, (Br. str.), Bolton, Shanghai.
17.—Urania, (Am. bq.), Turner, Shanghai.
19.—Adile, (Du. bq.), Jaski, Batavia.
20.—Vimna, (Aus. bg.), Smith, Shanghai.
22.—Princess Charlotte, (Du. bq.), Ville, Batavia.
23.—Postillon, (Du. bq.), T. Del, Manila.
26.—Marmora, (Br. sh.), Lyall, Shanghai.

DEPARTED FOR

March
3.—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Elmstone, Shanghai.
,—Lord Clarendon, (Br. sch.), Prance, Shanghai
,—Gilderland, (Du. sh.), Wellingmun, Batavia.
,—Ann, (Am. bq.), Munro, Shanghai.
15.—Versailles, (Br. sh.), Carter, ——.
15.—Emma, (Br. bg.), Douglas, Shanghai.
15.—Jacob & Anna, (Du. sch.), Petersen, Shanghai
20.—Hellespont, (Br. str.), Bolton, Hongkong.
21.—Egmont, (Br. sh.), Oliver, Shanghai.
21.—Eliza Mary, (Br. sch.), Fine, Shanghai.
22.—Nagasaki, (Jap. war-str.), Makisan, Simabara
22.—Jan van Brakel, (Du. bq.), Yerkeij, Batavia.
26.—Jan van Galen, (Du. bq.), Smit, Batavia.
27.—Versailles, (Br. sh.), Carter, ——.
27.—Urania, (Am. bq.), Turner, Shanghai.
27.—Egmont, (Br. sh.), Gibson, Shanghai.
27.—Alida Maria, (Du. bq.), de Vries, Batavia.

We reprint the following Sailing Directions for Swatow, for a copy of which we are indebted to the writer:—

SWATOW.

Owing to the great increase of Shipping in the Port of Swatow, and looking back on the late accidents, which have happened in the vicinity, we think that a few hints accompanied by sailing directions might be of some use to shipmasters visiting that Port.

Vessels bound to Swatow from the Northward in the N.E. monsoon, should, on making the Cape of Good Hope, steer for it until Bill Islet becomes visible from the deck; steer then for Bill Islet passing it to the N.E. about one mile, then steer for Sugar Loaf Island until you bring Bill Islet on with the Cape, that being the old leading mark by which vessels of a heavy draught of water have successfully entered the Port, keep this bearing, until the centre of Sugar Loaf bears S. West. A N.W. course will then take you clear, passing the Light House on Double Island about 2 cables length; a mid-channel course passing the remaining part of the first tier of fishing stakes on the north shore on the starboard hand,) will take you to the anchorage off Swatow.

Vessels running down, with night coming on, will find a safe anchorage by bringing Clipper point of Namoa to bear N.W. two miles.

In moderate weather, vessels waiting for tide or other unavoidable cause, might anchor with Bill Islet bearing West distant 2 miles.

The tides in crossing the straits of Namoa, set N.E. and S.W. Vessels in light winds should guard against being set into the straits. The flood tide off Bill Islet sets nearly N.W. and S.E. and through Sugar Loaf and Double Island channels East and West, which should be allowed for in a light breeze when opening those passages.

The wreck of the *Margaret West*, if any portion still remains, lies about half way between the Light House and the eastern extremity of Sugar Loaf, by following the former directions you will pass about 2 cables to the N.E. of same.

The Gale of 21st September has not in any way altered the channel. The Joachim Bank is gradually extending to the S.E. with Double Island bearing N. to N. by W., and Bill Islet South; there are only 2¾ fathoms.

The tides inside Double Island are very irregular; chiefly from local causes, but in ordinary weather it is high water, full and change at 3 P.M. rise and fall of spring tides from 8 to 9 feet. Any vessel of from 13 to 14 feet draught of water with a fair wind and, in fine weather with no ground swell, enter the port at any time of tide with perfect safety,

ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Chief Officer of the late Brig "Anonyma."

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

230—Shirreff (Emily) Intellectual Education, and its influence on the Character and Happiness of Women.
360—Violenzia—a Tragedy.
404—Walpole (Horace) Letters of—9th vol.
702—Townend (Wm.) The descendants of the Stuarts.
703—Elliott (Mrs. Dalrymple) Journal kept during the Great French Revolution.
704—Cornwallis Correspondence (The) Edited by Ross—3 vols.—1859.
1231—Steinmitz, Japan and her People.
1232—Kelly (Wm.) Victoria in 1853 and 1858.
1233—Blakesley (Rev. J. W.) Four months in Algeria.
1846—Bulwer (Sir E. Lytton) What will he do with it?—4 vols.
2321—Frederick the Great and his Merchant—2 vols.
2322—Andrews (A.) The History of British Journalism—2 vols.
2323—Livingstone (Dr.) Cambridge Lectures.
2324—Ida Montez, The Lectures of.
2325—Facts, Failures and Frauds, by D. Morier Evans.
2326—Morley (Hy.) Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair.
2327—Dascut (G. W.) Popular tales from the Norse.
Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.

Shanghae, 6th April, 1859.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO	CONSIGNEES.
April 1	Johanne	Da. bg.	199	Diedrichsen	Hongkong	Mar 7	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 2	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Nagasaki	.. 29	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 2	Egmont	B. ship	762	Gibson	Nagasaki	.. 29	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 2	Formosa	B. str	750	Browne	Hongkong*	.. 29	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 2	Louisa	B. schr	93	Russell	Fuchan	.. —		Dent and Co
.. 3	Bomarsund	B. bark	597	Thomson	Sarawak	Jan 15	Spars	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 4	Lady Inglis	B. bark	376	Twizell	Swatow	Mar 26	Sugar	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 5	Europa	A. ship	776	Arianus	Macao	.. 18	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Hongkong	Apr 1	Op. &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 5	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Fuchan	Mar 30	Tea	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 6	Nora	B. schr	165	Williams	Macao	.. —	Sundries	Captain
.. 7	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Elmstone	Japan	.. —	do	David Sassoon Son & Co
.. 7	Tung Yu	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Japan	30	Coals	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 7	Helvetia	Od. bk	477	Thorade	Hongkong	.. —	Rice, &c	Wm. Pustau and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
April 1	Mary & Louisa	A bark	197	Jones	Amoy	Ballast	Birley, Worthington and Co
.. 2	Union	A. ship	1012	Wiley	New York	Tea & Silk	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 3	Ellen Mary	B. schr	126	Fine			
.. 3	Vimdex	B. schr	179	Pilleul	Re-exports		Dent and Co
.. 3	Aemel	Da. bg.	216	Dinesen	Fuchan	Sun., &c	Harkort and Co
.. 3	Southern Belle	B. bark	511	Benson	Swatow	Sundries	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 4	Henriette	Ha. bg	214	Jans	Hkong & W'poa	Tea & Sun	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Tacolinta	A. ship	519	French	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 5	Rajah	B. str	337	Norie	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 6	Indien	Fr ship	705	Bourdase	Guadaloupe	Ballast	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 6	Jacob & Anna	Du. sch	248	Petersen	Nagasaki	Re-expts	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 6	Berwick Walls	B. ship	621	Findlay	London	Tea & Silk	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 7	Aramingo	A. ship	716	Casan	Nagasaki	Ballast	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 7	Ann	A. bark	641	Munro	Amoy	Sundries	Isaac M. Bull and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Austral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Bintang	Mar 15	Du. sch	258	Cowan	A. Howard		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Cambalu	Mar 6	B. ship	499	Fraser	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Carin	Mar 1	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Countess of Seafield	Mar 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Gen. Barnet and Co	Swatow	old 8th
Dona Anita	Mar 26	B. bark	436	Burdett	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Early
Emmont	Mar 27	B. schr	120	Oliver	Dent and Co	Fuchan	old 5th
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	old 5th
Egeria	Mar 8	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Egmont	Apr 2	B. ship	762	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Emma	Mar 20	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Fuchan	old 5th
Empress	Feb 27	A. ship	1293	Leeraw	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hongkong	old 7th
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Europa	Apr 5	A. ship	776	Arianus	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Formosa	Apr 2	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	16th inst*
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Granada	Mar 2	A. brig	331	Taylor	Russell and Co		
Helle-pont	Apr 5	B. str	330	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Helvetia	Apr 7	Od. bk	477	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry Ellis	Apr 7	B. ship	412	Elmstone	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Heroes of Alma	Feb 11	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	16th inst
James Lemon	Mar 23	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Johanne	Apr 1	Da. bg.	199	Diedrichsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong or W'poa	13th inst
John Jay	Dec 15	A. ship	813	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Judith	Dec 25	A. ship	593	Brown	Skemsen and Co	Hkong & Macao	old 8th
Lady Inglis	Apr 4	B. bark	376	Twizell	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Lobelia	Mar 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	93	Russell	Dent and Co		
Maiden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mercator	Mar 23	Du. bk	406	Van der Woude	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Neva	Apr 5	B. schr	133	Waller	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Tromp	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Nora	Apr 6	B. schr	165	Wiliams	Captain		
Norden	Mar 30	Swe. sh	612	Windahafra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Bangkok	Early
Pruth	Feb 21	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	824	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Lees	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Sophie	Mar 26	Ha. bg	223	Marten	Harkort and Co	Amoy	
Tung Yu	Apr 7	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Urania	Apr 2	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Wagoula	Mar 15	B. ship	349	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Ansbury	Wm. Harrgreaves		
Zilia	Mar 7	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	Early

46 *Merchant Vessels.*

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	...
Highflyer	H M screw corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	230
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (24)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec.; and Chrysolite, 30th do.

Liverpool—Crest of the Wave, 23d Nov.; East Field, 18th Dec.; Georgians, 5th Feby.; and Hersillia, 6th do.

Cardiff—Reubens, 1st Feby.; and Galilee, 3d do. *Falmouth*—Phantom, 1st Feby.

Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan. *Sunderland*—Shan-tung, 26th Sept.; and Earl of Southesk, 17th Jan.

New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	21	24	15	28	22	24	22
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	3 & 28	none	10	28
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	23	27	23	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	3	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	10	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 25	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	25	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45	.....	.....	3,809,627	6,438
1845-46	.....	.....	12,459,288	15,192
1846-47	.....	.....	12,194,146	15,972
1847-48	.....	.....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	.....	.....	18,303,674	18,134
1849-50	.....	.....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	.....	.....	36,722,510	17,243
1851-52	.....	.....	37,673,980	20,631
1852-53	.....	.....	69,431,000	28,676
1853-54	.....	.....	50,343,847	38,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,855,429	80,221,245	53,265
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,701	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND.					TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48	.....	.....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
1848-49	.....	.....	12,310,363	15,913	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	.....	.....	13,867,497	13,167	1,648,329	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51	.....	.....	21,687,816	15,325	2,751,899	3,756,611	11,068,510	230
1851-52	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53	.....	.....	18,664,100	24,803	2,931,700	19,965,000	22,906,300	524
1853-54	.....	.....	29,856,188	35,182	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,024
1854-55	29,586,659	10,478,936	50,014,695	53,965	1,314,571	23,581,306	24,738,881	.....
1855-56	21,668,430	8,513,474	33,211,854	36,275	289,147	29,636,537	29,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,081	10,791,487	21,461,571	79,523	381,533	16,886,572	17,268,122	1,637
1857-58	22,113,292	7,212,618	29,627,940	65,710	315,303	17,625,306	17,941,109	1,008

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES	315,303	17,625,306	17,941,109	1,008
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coasting*	22,042,968	7,188,875	29,231,843	64,650*
AUSTRALIA	.....	.....	852,793	.....
COASTWISE	444,144	733,397	1,176,541	.....
CONTINENT	.....	.....	497,969	85
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES	43,911	309,122	353,036	.....
SAN FRANCISCO	83,684	42,975	126,659	.....
MANILA	64,247	12,775	137,022	.....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,930	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,173 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI to GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Aug 7	Miraee	716	London	453,964	236,811	710,715	379
Sept 6	Sturnoway	527	..do	137,776	111,601	249,377	2,437
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do	37,533	728,316	765,849	2,229
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do	263,200	340,300	603,500	2,311
.. 15	Josephine	553	..do	288,119	332,953	621,072	1,707
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do	429,255	.....	429,255	1,551
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do	223 691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amleus	511	..do	246,333	282,264	498,597	1,723
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do	675,200	301,760	976,960	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do	453,393	262,037	715,630	703
.. 23	Sentari	543	..do	367,090	224,894	591,984	859
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do	237,600	276,800	533,800	1,542
.. 20	Idas	706	..do	569,693	281,798	851,491	321
.. 26	Zealandia	1021	..do	849,700	227,800	1 077,500	1,324
Feb 2	Portena	351	..do	149,653	197,351	347,204	466
.. 24	Taymouth Castle	682	..do	771,177	72,919	844,096	76
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do	332,056	309,736	641,772	345
Mar 3	Cassandra	516	..do	211,152	293,472	507,624	320
.. 21	Sir W. F. Williams	865	..do	676,551	302,133	978,684	620
.. 29	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	.....
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	549,807	199,429	709,236	551
Cleared	Earl of Windsor	739	..do	520,130	285,305	805,675	481

EXPORT of TEA and SILK, from SHANGHAI to the UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA Total Pounds	*Raw Silk* Pculs	*Other Silk*	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	573,110	573,110	157:16	10,460		
.. 9	Quicksteps	523	..do	766,303	766,303	15:20	.....		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do	831,290	831,290	222:19	12,370		
.. 15	Pompeio	1273	..do	1,263 234	1,263 234	196:39	2,775		
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1209	..do	727,100	727,100	181:12	7,425		
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do	718,461	718,461	23:02	16,500		
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do	1,031,328	1,031,328	36:09	.....		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	418	..do	590,142	590,142	.....	.....		
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do	861,200	861,200	29:05	4,600		
.. 20	Ino	893	..do	639,238	639,238	48:01	.....		
Dec 4	Oscar	648	..do	1,535	826,931	827,566	129:20	.....	
.. 17	Swordfish	1634	..do	.....	829,353	829,353	20:10	4,350	
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do	.....	756,330	756,330	.....	.....	
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	813	..do	.....	913,133	913,133	51:77	.....	
Jan 21	Nabob	1243	..do	.....	791,100	791,100	171:22	10,375	
.. 27	Henry Hasbeck	714	..do	.....	739,903	739,903	23:15	.....	
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do	25,460	536,391	561,791	53:60	.....	
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	629	..do	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56	3,462	
Mar 6	Gitana	806	..do	26,000	814,124	840,434	131:63	2,125	
.. 20	Rom'ee of the Sea	1781	..do	1,117	657,529	658,646	124:40	1,225	
.. 26	Indiaman	1161	..do *	.....	296,323	296,323	.....	.....	
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do	.....	597,810	597,810	.....	.....	
Apr 2	Union	1012	..do	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97	.....	

* *Via* Hongkong.

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July, 1858, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July, 1858, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	.....	.....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	268	Sydney	.....	.....	294,609

EXPORT of SILK from SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 15	Formosa str.	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.	812	..do	2,031
.. 13	Yang-tsze, str.	700	..do	809
.. 15	Chusan, str.	700	..do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-t-sze, str.	700	..do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	..do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	976	..do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.	330	..do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.	750	..do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	..do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.	812	..do	1,329
.. 5	Mary P. Slade	193	..do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	..do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,268
.. 20	Elizabeth	440	..do ..via Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.	330	..do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.	812	..do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	..do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.	750	..do	3,018
.. 24	Hellespont, str.	330	..do	17
.. 26	Lanrick	283	..do	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	..do ..via Fuchan	741
.. 7	Aden, str.	812	..do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.	330	..do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.	812	..do	2,502
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,661
Feb 7	Aden, str.	812	..do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.	750	..do	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.	812	..do	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	..do	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.	337	..do	1,047

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